FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 160 *15 August 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Addresses Geneva Disarmament Committee [TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Aug] BB 1
GDR Delegate Addresses Nuclear Nonproliferation Conference BB 1

BULGARIA

Stoyanov on Military Platform of U.S. Democratic Party C 1
Zhivkov Receives Mozambique Minister of Defense Chipande C 1
Vietnam Fatherland Front Official on Visit C 2
High-Level Delegation Leaves for Mozambique, Zimbabwe C 2
Diplomatic Relations With Seychelles Established C 2
Zhivkov, Todorov on 3-Day Visit to Burgas Okrug C 3
Central Committee Secretary Balev Receives Award on Birthday C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Receives Uzbekistan CP Secretary Rashidov D 1
Strougal Receives Kuwaiti Official for Talks [RUDE PRAVO 13 Aug] D 1
Strougal Congratulates Iran's Raja'i on Appointment D 1
Briefs: Truck Exports to USSR D 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Returns From Crimea Visit 14 August E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reviews Brezhnev-Honecker Crimea Meeting [13 Aug] E 1
Grueneberg Receives SWAPO President for Talks E 3
Friendship Treaty With Ethiopia Comes Into Force E 3
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports SED Greetings to Madagascar Congress [13 Aug] E 4
Protest Lodged Against Reported Airspace Violation by FRG Plane E 4
Authorities Detain FRG 'Criminal Gang' Member [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Aug] E 5
Authorities Detain Suspected FRG Border Violator [NEUES DEUTSCHALAND 13 Aug] E 5
Briefs: Syrian Youth Delegation Visit; Ueckermuende Armed Forces Day; Energy Supply Coordinated; Utilization of Pulverized Coal E 5

HUNGARY

GDR Official Krolikowksi Departs After Talks F 1
Private Enterprise Reportedly Receives Selective Support [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 4 Aug] F 1
MTI Reports Outbreak of Gastric Infection in Western Town F 1

POLAND

First Secretary Gierek Returns From Crimea G 1
Warsaw Radio Reports 'Work Stoppages' in Various Enterprises G 1
Gdansk Shipyard Strike [AFP] G 1
Warsaw TV Commentator Discusses Work Stoppages G 2
TRYBUNA LUDU Says Calm, Stabilization, Normal Work 'Vital' G 3

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comments on Work Stoppages G 4
Belgrade Radio Reports on Lukaszewicz Statement, Strikes G 5
Finnish Correspondent Comments on Strike Causes [Helsinki] G 5
Workers' Self-Government Conferences Discuss Economy G 6
Heavy Rainfalls Hamper Harvesting Work G 6
Vistula Water Level Reported Rising Again G 7
Szczecin Party Authorities Respond to Gierek Letter [TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Aug] G 7
Briefs: Odra River Navigation G 9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets With Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister Ghali H 1
Italian Republican Party Officials Depart 14 August H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Romanian Finance Minister Niculescu Continues Visit I 1
Talks in Serbian Assembly I 1
Arrival in Slovenia I 1
Meeting With Florjancic I 1
Mijatovic Meets With Spanish Communist Leader Carrillo I 2
Daljevic Receives Guinean Party Official I 2
TANJUG Views Upcoming Karamanlis Visit to Romania I 2
Admiral Mamula Greets Border Units I 3
Croat Meeting Discusses Market Shortages, Wheat Purchases I 3
Food Shortages Reported in Ljubljana I 4

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU141405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Report by PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz: "Geneva Session of Disarmament Committee--Favorable Conditions for Negotiations--Polish Delegate's Speech"; all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] GENEVA--AT A PLENARY SESSION OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE, AMBASSADOR BOGUMIL SUJKA, WHO IS POLAND'S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE AT THE UNITED NATIONS IN GENEVA, EVALUATED THE WORK OF THE FOUR WORKING GROUPS OF EXPERTS CHARGED BY THE COMMITTEE TO GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON ACCORDS TO CURB DISARMAMENT, WHICH ARE BEING DISCUSSED BY THE PRESENT SESSION.

Bogumil Sujka said the work of the four groups during this year's session had created favorable conditions for specific and meaningful negotiations, which clearly identified those spheres in which views are similar and those in which differences are still to be resolved.

IN PARTICULAR, THE POLISH DELEGATE DREW ATTENTION TO PROGRESS IN THE PREPARATIONS OF AN ACCORD BANNING RESEARCH INTO AND PRODUCTION AND STORAGE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND PROVIDING FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE STOCKS OF SUCH WEAPONS.

Discussing the results of the working group that is concerned with security guarantees for states that have no nuclear weapons, B. Sujka said that these results had made it possible to identify the complicated relevant problems and to map out future tasks, especially the task of working out the guarantee formula so that it can be accepted by the nuclear powers and by states that have no nuclear weapons.

THE POLISH DELEGATE ALSO STRESSED THE PROGRESS IN THE WORK OF THE GROUP CHARGED WITH PREPARING A COMPREHENSIVE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS. HE EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT THE WORK WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO SUBMIT SPECIFIC PROPOSALS ON DISARMAMENT CURBS AT THE SECOND SPECIAL UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT.

THE PROGRAM, HE SAID, WILL PROVIDE FOR SPECIFIC DISARMAMENT MEASURES AS WELL AS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDEAS CONTAINED IN THE DECLARATION ON EDUCATING SOCIETIES IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE, ADOPTED IN 1978 BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON POLAND'S INITIATIVE.

Referring to the work on a ban on nuclear weapons, B. Sujka said that the results of this work have created favorable conditions for working out--during next year's session--a suitable international convention on the basis of the Soviet-American agreements on the fundamental elements of an accord banning the design, production, accumulation and application of nuclear weapons.

In conclusion, the Polish delegate discussed the problems that had not been tackled by the working groups. He expressed the hope that these problems would be tackled at one of the coming sessions of the committee, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF BROADLY CONCEIVED PROBLEMS OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND OF A BAN ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF NEW KINDS AND SYSTEMS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

LD141340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 14 Aug (ADN)--Given the present complicated international situation, it is urgently necessary to consolidate concluded international agreements.

This applies in particular to the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which holds an outstanding place among arms limitation measures. These comments were made by the head of the GDR delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer, in Geneva on Thursday, at the second conference to review the effectiveness of the treaty.

The conclusion of this treaty in 1968 marked a change of direction toward improving international relations. Without it, other important international agreements would not have come about. It continued to guarantee that the most terrible of all weapons did not fall into the possession of other states, and stimulated efforts toward it complete elimination. "That is why the GDR opposes all attempts to call this important instrument into question," Neugebauer said.

The treaty was an important step in the struggle against the nuclear arms race, Bernhard Neugebauer continued. It could not, however, be a substitute for international agreements on different aspects of this problem. Although several agreements on arms limitation have been concluded, the GDR shares the view of many delegations that the results remain far behind what is necessary. The GDR representative drew attention in this respect to the proposals and initiative of the Warsaw Pact states on 15 May 1980, which were submitted to the last UN General Assembly.

A ban on all nuclear weapon tests is long overdue. A lasting solution to this question calls for constructive cooperation on the part of all nuclear weapon states. The GDR also approves holding an international conference on strengthening security guarantees for those states which have no nuclear weapons.

Neugebauer continued that the GDR, like many other states, in close cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries, makes use of nuclear energy in tapping necessary sources of energy. Within the limits of its capabilities, it helps developing countries in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The rapid and all-round development of international cooperation in this field raises many issues, including safety in supplying material and equipment. The role of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) has grown correspondingly. Since 1975, the GDR has doubled its contribution to the IAEA's technological aid program. It has not hesitated to subject all its nuclear activites to IAEA control. "This is detrimental neither to its sovereignty nor to the activity of the installations monitored. In view of the further development of nuclear energy, control should become more efficient. The GDR will support all appropriate measures in this direction."

STOYANOV ON MILITARY PLATFORM OF U.S. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

AU141358 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 14 Aug 80

[By BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov: "From 'Nevada' to the 'Earth' Desert"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 August (BTA)--The maniacal thought of "unattainability of U.S. military power" was imposingly present also at the Democratic Party congress. In this way both in Detroit and in New York they staked on militarism and the arms race. They stakes on a futureless card.

In his speech to the delegates Kennedy, who dropped off the presidential candidate position, stated pathetically: "We have always been a party of hope". But how to bind up this beautiful formula with the decision of the Congress to increase the nuclear arsenal of the Pentagon with the MX missile system at a time when the hope of survival is only associated with the course towards reducing the mass-destruction weapons?

In the nuclear century there cannot exist parties pretending to express human hope if their future platform steps on one major point: military superiority. Turning the thesis of superiority over socialism into the main basis of its policy of tomorrow, the Democratic Party has deepened alarmingly the decadence of its thinking of the modern world.

Like every one standing in the northern pole who can seek refuge only by moving south, in the same way the "hope" parties cannot find the rescue ford if it does not lead to the warm space of detente and peace. And this means not increasing but reduction of the nuclear potential! At this point the extemely complicated present-day life is very close to simplicity.

But is the truth not as modest as light?

These words of Marx said in the last century support political sobriety today and in a specific way stimulate courageous thinking on the complicated problems of our time. Of course we are not recalling them to be heard by the Democrats gathered at the congress in the world capital of capital--New York.

Because they, being the spokesmen of the interests of capital, are deaf and blind just like the dollar which is deaf and blind to everything which does not mean its own interest....

The nuclear explosions which have been shaking the Nevada desert for decades now will obviously continue no matter which of the two parties settles in the White House. Although these explosions do not promise either superiority or security to the United States!

One thing is sure: That a road starts from the desert of "Nevada" which leads to the desert called "Earth"....

It was the Democratic Party that chose this road, a decision which burdens it with enormous risks to history.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER OF DEFENSE CHIPANDE

AU141909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of national defense of Mozambique, who is visiting Bulgaria. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, also attended the talks.

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT OFFICIAL ON VISIT

AU131535 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 13 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, met Mr Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is here on a visit.

The Vietnamese guest was made familiar with the tasks being solved by Bulgaria's most popular socio-political organization in building up a developed socialist society.

Mr Hoang Quoc Viet dwelt on the multilateral activity of the Fatherland Front of the SR of Vietnam on the eve of the festive day of the Vietnamese people--the 35th anniversary of the victory of the August people's democratic revolution. The possibilities for further deepening the two organizations' relations and cooperation were discussed.

HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE

AU140915 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA)--Today a Bulgarian party and government delegation led by member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP Ognyan Doynov left on a visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe. The delegation including member of the Politburo and vice president of the State Council Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources Stamen Stamenov and heads of economic and foreign trade organizations, will have talks on the further expanding of cooperation in various spheres between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and these two African countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SEYCHELLES ESTABLISHED

AU141607 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)--In a drive to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation among the nations and the governments of the two countries the Government of Bulgaria and the Government of the Seychelles agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries on the level of embassies.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV ON 3-DAY VISIT TO BURGAS OKRUG

AU141323 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have paid a 3-day visit to Burgas Okrug. At the sunny beach tourist site, they were cordially welcomed by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee; Margarit Kirov, chairman of the Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the State Tourist Committee.

At Sunny Beach, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov met the leadership of the tourist site. They were familiarized with the tasks facing the tourist industry and with increasing its effectiveness.

Thousands of citizens and tourists cordially welcomed Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov in Burgas. At a meeting with the members of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee Bureau and of the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee as well as with the first secretaries of the Municipal Party Committees, Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee, read a report on the okrug successes in fulfilling the party decisions. He expressed confidence that all working people in the okrug will unite their efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan in order to worthily commemorate the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov then spoke on certain topical issues of the socioeconomic development of the country. He emphasized the need for consistently implementing the new economic mechanism in the organization and leadership of national economy, decisively increasing the social productivity of labor and rapidly and energetically introducing the best modern achievements, the scientific-technical revolution and world experience.

Touching on his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that these talks were particularly fruitful [words indistinct] of the constantly developing comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and also a contribution to strengthening the socialist community.

Our first party and state leader also spoke about the complicated international situation where the reactionary circles of imperialism exacerbated the international relations and undertook a course toward confrontation. He also emphasized that the peace-loving forces in the world are in a position to avert a war and protect detente, for which the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, is strong enough to defend the achievements of peace for their peoples and to completely crush any aggressor.

At the Georgi Dimitrov International Youth Center in Primorsko, boys and girls of various countries very cordially welcomed Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov. Georgi Danev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, spoke about the activity of the Orbita Youth Tourist Bureau and about the opportunities it offers to youth for many countries of the world to familiarize themselves with the successes of real socialism in Bulgaria.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY BALEV RECEIVES AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

AU131751 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree awarding Comrade Milko Balev with the title hero of socialist labor on his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and the construction of socialism, and on his 60th birthday.

HUSAK RECEIVES UZBEKISTAN CP SECRETARY RASHIDOV

LD141725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today in Lany received Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, after he had spent a holiday in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely discussion they reviewed a number of questions of bilateral cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states. They stressed the exceptional significance of further reinforcing fraternal ties of friendship, alliance and Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of political, economic and social life, in building socialism and communism, and in the common effort for the consolidation of peace and progress in the world.

STROUGAL RECEIVES KUWAITI OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

AU141012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Possibilities for Further Developing Cooperation with Kuwait; Reception by the CSSR Premier"]

[Text] Prague, 12 August (CTK)--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Tuesday in the Hrzan palace in Prague 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs of the State of Kuwait.

During their talk the two statesmen expressed appreciation for the results of cooperation betwen Czechoslovakia and Kuwait and voiced interest in their further expansion. They both stressed that the possibilities for this exist not only in the economic and scientific-technical spheres but also in the health sector, education, culture and in other areas.

In this context Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd al-Aziz discussed in detail some subjects which would contribute to a further intensification of relations between the two countries.

They also spoke about questions pertaining to the most important foreign political problems and their solution. The reception was attended by Stanislav Svoboda, deputy CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

'Abd al-Aziz Husayn was also received byJaroslav Knizka, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. The two representatives exchanged views on some questions pertaining to mutual cooperation.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES IRAN'S RAJA'I ON APPOINTMENT

LD122206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on his appointment as premier of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BRIEFS

TRUCK EXPORTS TO USSR--In the Sixth 5-Year Plan the Koprivnice Tatra enterprise will export 9,200 trucks to the USSR; in the Seventh 5-Year Plan 15,000 Tatra trucks will be exported to the USSR. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 12 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER RETURNS FROM CRIMEA VISIT 14 AUGUST

LD141334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, returned today to the GDR. He had been in the Crimea for a short holiday on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REVIEWS BREZHNEV-HONECKER CRIMEA MEETING

AU141350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Meeting of Great Importance"]

[Text] In accordance with a good tradition that has existed for years, a friendly meeting took place in the Crimea on Monday between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

The annual meeting of the party and state leaders of our fraternal countries, as we know from experience, are events of extraordinary importance and great consequence. Strong stimuli for the further development of the all-round friendly cooperation between our parties, states and peoples have always emanated from these meetings. They have always been of great importance for the joint struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

Undoubtedly this also holds true for the 1980 Crimea meeting--indeed, as emerges from the statement on the meeting, to a particularly high degree.

The importance of this year's friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker is underscored by several important circumstances. It took place at a time when both fraternal parties--the CPSU and the SED--had begun the immediate preparation for their party congresses convened for the spring of 1981. During their Crimea meeting the two general secretaries briefed one another about the activities of the two countries' communists and working people before the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

Viewing what has been achieved, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker were able to make the important statement: In the past decades the CPSU and the SED have accomplished an enormous political work that has resulted in the peoples of the USSR and the GDR having become allies, fellow strugglers and friends. That is a fact of historical dimensions, of the greatest importance for the cause of socialism and of peace.

The relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR have a solid, unshakable foundation. Into this stable foundation of our fraternal alliance have been incorporated the multifarious intensive party, state and sociopolitical relations, as well as the close ideological cooperation and the constantly growing cooperation in the economic sector.

Our two socialist states find themselves on the eve of a new 5-year plan period. In this period, as Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker stressed, a comprehensive set of integration measures are to be implemented. They are based on the program for specialization and cooperation of production between the two countries until 1990, a program which was discussed during last year's Crimea meeting between the two party and state leaders and was signed by them later in Berlin during Leonid Brezhnev's official visit to the GDR, on the GDR's 30th anniversary. [paragraph continutes]

At the same time these measures are in line with the long-term target programs for cooperation that have been worked out within the framework of CEMA. Cooperation will be even more extensively expanded in the sectors that determine scientific-technical progress, such as machine building, apparatus building and the chemical industry.

It is again clearly evident how important the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is for the further implementation of our program of full employment, prosperity of the people, growth and stability. The long-term cooperation and specialization of the economies of our two countries is strengthening the link between the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and the advantages of socialism. This serves the building of socialism and communism in our countries, to the benefit of both peoples.

In exchanging opinions on topical problems of international politics Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker assessed the situation as continuing to be involved and tense, although the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles and of the Beijing hegemonists aimed at fanning international tensions has not attained the objectives they have set for themselves. On the one hand, there is at present no progress toward a fair solution of the existing situations of conflict in various parts of the world. The United States is striving for military superiority over the socialist states. It is intensifying the arms race and urging its partners to do the same. It abstains from seeking to solve through negotiations the problems which complicate international life. On the other hand it is obvious that peace will be strengthened and become more stable if a real change in disarmament is insured on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The party and state leaders of the two countries have drawn the following conclusion from their joint assessment of the international situation: Together with the other Warsaw Pact member countries, the USSR and the GDR will continue to strive for the implementation of measures for military detente and for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. They reaffirmed their conviction that the European conference on military detente and disarmament can become an important milestone on this road. In their opinion it is absolutely essential that agreement on convening this conference be reached at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker regard as particularly important a conscientious attitude toward the international treaties and agreements which have become milestones in the development of the process of detente and in the establishment of its legal basis. It is of the greatest importance that in this context the need was stressed for strict respect for the legitimate interests of the socialist GDR as well as any other sovereign state.

The Soviet Union and the GDR have again pointed out the realistic and only possible course which in the present situation leads to the strengthening of peace in Europe and in the world, to the consolidation of international security. This complies with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both fraternal states and of all other countries.

During their talks in the Crimea Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker paid tribute to the outstanding success of the summer Olympic games in Moscow. They characterized the 22d Olympic Games as an event that was instructive in many ways: It clearly showed who is for the development of relations and the strengthening of friendship among the peoples, and who is against it.

The friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea on Monday was already the third personal meeting of these two party and state leaders this year. It passed in the cordial atamosphere that is always characteristic of meetings between these two friends and fellow strugglers, and it was marked by identity of views on all questions discussed.

The GDR citizens have received the results of the meeting with great joy and satisfaction. We are aware of its importance for our future road side by side with the Soviet Union, for our joint struggle for strengthening the positions of socialism and of peace.

"By its victory over Hitler fascism the Soviet Union brought the peoples liberation, and initiated the longest period of peace in Europe in our century," Erich Honecker declared at the 12th session of the SED Central Committee. "Today, too, it proves to be the most powerful and influential champion for a peaceful world. It is the core of our alliance in the Warsaw Pact. In the 25 years of its existence this alliance has proved its worth, virtually as a forge of our concerted foreign policy, a forge of our firm shield that is protecting the socialist achievements of our peoples and peace."

The Crimea meeting has again confirmed this fact. It has again confirmed the unbreakable friendship of our parties, peoples and states.

GRUENEBERG RECEIVES SWAPO PRESIDENT FOR TALKS

LD141210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug--SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg, Central Committee secretary, on Thursday received Sam Nujoma, the president of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, for a friendly discussion.

During the meeting, Nujoma reported on the struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, for the country's liberation and unrestricted independence from the racist South African regime. The Namibian people are resolved to create a nonracist system of society, free of exploitation. The attempts by the racist regime in Pretoria, backed by the imperialist states, to bring about a neocolonialist solution have no prospect of success. The aggressive military actions by South African troops in southern Angola cannot change this. These represented a challenge to all Africa.

Gerhard Grueneberg briefed Sam Nujoma on the GDR's constructive contribution to securing peace and on the initiatives for the 10th SED Congress (April 1981). He expressed the SED's and GDR workers' high regard for the selfless struggle of the Namibian people against one of the last bastions of colonialism and racism in Africa. At the same time, he affirmed the GDR's unshakable solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO.

Bothe sides expressed their satisfaction at the existing good relations between the SED and SWAPO and between the GDR and Namibian peoples. They stressed their interest in strengthening them further in the spirit of the joint anti-imperialist struggle.
Also present at the discussion was Obed T. Emvula, head of the SWAPO mission in the GDR.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH ETHIOPIA COMES INTO FORCE

LD141514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug--The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia came into force on Thursday with the exchange of the ratification documents. The treaty was signed on 15 November 1979 during an official friendly visit by a GDR party and state delegation by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army.

The documents were exchanged by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Ethiopia's Ambassador Berhanu Jembere. The two politicians stressed the bilateral and internationalist importance of the treaty. Since its conclusion, the solidarity cooperation between the two states and their social organizations has been progressing successfully.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS SED GREETINGS TO MADAGASCAR CONGRESS

AU141308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

["Cordial Greetings to Madagascar: SED Central Committee Wishes Success to Second Party Congress"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the second congress delegates, meeting tomorrow, of the democratic committee for supporting the charter of the socialist Madagascar revolution/party of Madagascar's independence congress:

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial greetings to the delegates to the second congress of the democratic committee for supporting the charter of the socialist Madagascar revolution/party of Madagascar's independence congress.

In solidaristic affinity the SED stands by the side of your party as well as by that of all the progressive forces, united for defending the revolution, that are struggling for a happy future of the Madagascar people.

We feel at one with you in the struggle for peace and security in the world and jointly endorse the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The deepening of the friendly relations between our two states and peoples imparts a stable basis to our joint anti-imperialist struggle.

The SED wishes successful progress to the second congress of your party. We are convinced that its results will contribute to further building a new society in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

PROTEST LODGED AGAINST REPORTED AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG PLANE

LD141642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug (ADN)--An FRG F-4 warplane on 8 August unlawfully penetrated GDR airspace north of the island of Ruegen and, flying low, provocatively approached a vessel of the GDR People's Navy. The following day a single-engine airplane from the FRG similarly violated GDR airspace in Grevesmuehlen Kreis. This renewed violation resulted in a serious risk to air safety in the GDR.

The permanent mission of the GDR in the FRG has protested strongly to the FRG federal chancellor's office against this renewed violation of its airspace, drawing attention to the fact that the FRG authorities concerned must bear general responsibility for any consequences arising from such violations of airspace.

It is pointed out that the GDR has lodged repeated and emphatic protests in the past against such violations of airspace which are contrary to international law, and it is expected that the FRG Government will immediately take the necessary steps to preclude further violations of the GDR's airspace.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG 'CRIMINAL GANG' MEMBER

AU141110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 80 p 2

["Transit Abuse Prevented"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs on 11 August caught redhanded (West) Berlin resident Dieter Teichmann at the Drewitz border crossing point abusing the transit agreement and detained him. As a member of a criminal gang he had carried out subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes. Investigation procedures were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Ford automobile with official license plate No B-ME 71 used for the crime was impounded.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN SUSPECTED FRG BORDER VIOLATOR

AU141309 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A male person on 11 August violated the GDR state border in the Oebisfelde area. He was not carrying identification documents. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Helmut Heinecke. He was handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of his identity and of the details of the border violation.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--On Saturday [9 August] a delegation of 40 children and youths from the "Martyr Children's City" of the Defense Ministry of the Syrian Arab Republic arrived for a 3-week study and recreation visit in the GDR at the invitation of the office for youth questions of the GDR Council of Ministers. The delegation which is led by (Mohamed Martakoush), deputy director general of the city, will participate in sports and games in the youth recreation center on Scharmuetzel Lake. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

UECKERMUENDE ARMED FORCES DAY--The "Armed Forces Day" at the 16th Ueckermuende Lagoon Week began Friday morning [8 August] with a concert by military bands. At a forum the guests from the neighboring Polish People's Republic were able to familiarize themselves with the tasks of socialist national defense and to visit an exhibition on intellectual-cultural life in the National People's Army. Sports contests were additional attractions on this fifth day of this year's lagoon week. A flag parade of boats of the coastal border brigade and of comrades in arms from the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on the weekend will conclude the event. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

ENERGY SUPPLY COORDINATED--In the first half of 1980 the working people of the GDR's energy-supply combines and plants have constructed rationalization means worth 8.9 million marks. A substantial prerequisite for this was the setting up of specialized central workshops with a control station that plans and coordinates the total requirements of the energy combines. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1734 GMT 6 Aug 80 DW]

UTILIZATION OF PULVERIZED COAL--An installation for the utilization of coal dust is being developed by members of the GDR Chamber of Technology at the Weimar specialized construction combine for hydraulic engineering. Through the burning of coal dust 300 tons of brown coal briquettes can be economized. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1735 GMT 6 Aug 80 DW]

GDR OFFICIAL KROLIKOWSKI DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD141842 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 1[illegible]ug 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 August (MTI)--Dr. Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, conducted talks in the past days in Budapest with Janos Nagy, foreign secretary of state, and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, about contacts between Hungary and the GDR and actual international issues. Dr. Krolikowski was received by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP Central Committee Foreign Department, and Dr. Irme Pozsgay, minister of culture.

The GDR secretary of state departed on Thursday from Hungary.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE REPORTEDLY RECEIVES SELECTIVE SUPPORT

WA150700 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Aug 80 p 17

[Text] The Hungarian economy is opening doors to private economic initiative. Since the end of July, private individuals have been permitted to rent grocery, stationery and dry goods stores from the state and to operate them independently. Of course, the Ministry of Domestic Trade made only those stores which had not been showing adequate profit available for this purpose. Over the past months a tacit return to private operations has taken place in businesses which cater to the tourist trade. Since government owned hotels cannot cope with the flow of tourists, permission has been granted to private pensions having 10 guest rooms to go into business on their own.

MTI REPORTS OUTBREAK OF GASTRIC INFECTION IN WESTERN TOWN

LD141142 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 August (MTI)--Massive incidence of infectious gastric and intestinal troubles with beginning last mid-week was reported from Nagykanizsa, west Hungary. The health authorities recorded the highest numbers on 7 and 8 August. Most of the affected, as their complaints were of mild nature, failed to report for remedies, so that the mass disease remained undiscovered before the authorities started an epidemy fact-finding action.

According to examination of date it seems probable that the trouble has its origin in the repair operations that fitters of the County Zala sewer and bath enterprise performed on 3 and 4 August in one unit of the municipal waterworks whereby polluted water, owing to a pressure pause, found its way into the water pipes. This led practically to a bacteriologic state of infection of the water mains in the west and south-west part of the town. So far about 360 have were reported to have fallen ill and 35 of them were admitted to hospital for epidemiologic reasons rather than for severity of the sickness.

The municipal authorities took a set of measures to prevent a further spread of the epidemy. Smooth water supply for the whole town without further infection hazard can be assured from two other local water works. Groups of public health and anti-epidemy workers are continuously looking after the so far discovered patients to disinfect their homes and perform laboratory tests.

FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK RETURNS FROM CRIMEA

LD151016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, returned home today after a holiday in the Crimea where he has been staying at invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS 'WORK STOPPAGES' IN VARIOUS ENTERPRISES

LD141716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Work stoppages are taking place in some work places and enterprises. During these stoppages demands are being made about pay as well as labor norms and organization, and also supplies. In the past few days, there have been partial disruptions in municipal transport in Warsaw. Stoppages of work, which made it difficult to maintain normal production, took place yesterday and today in light industry enterprises in Aleksandrow Lodzki, Teofilow and in some sections of the Gdansk shipyard.

Stoppages of work fill us with concern because they make the already far from easy economic situation more difficult. They cut down the output of goods and services which we all need, for which we search in our shops. Many issues which are being taken up in discussions can be dealt and are being dealt with within the enterprises themselves. Some justified demands are being met; others require careful consideration, and others still, despite their importance [words indistinct] cannot be settled because we simply cannot yet afford to do so.

It is the meetings of workers collectives, the KSR's [Workers' Self-Government Conferences] that should provide, and in many enterprises do provide, together with meetings of party organizations, the platform for discussion about improvements in our economy, about ways of overcoming various difficulties and worries, and about improvement in working conditions. The reason for this is that discussion is only useful when it does not interfere with work which is so much needed by our country, by our whole society.

Gdansk Shipyard Strike

NC141256 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 14 (AFP)--Shipyards at Gdansk were hit by a strike of 17,000 workers early today in protest at the dismissal of a worker known for her activities in support of free trade unions, according to reports reaching the Social Self-Defence Committee [KOR] here.

During an open air meeting at the worksite, the strikers--some of them bearing banners--demanded the reinstatement of Mrs Anna Walentynowicz, a moving bridge operator.

They also demanded pay rises and a new direction for union action.

There was disruption when Mrs Walentynowicz was moved to another area of the shipyards in January.

WARSAW TV COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES WORK STOPPAGES

LD142000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The following is a report by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY: Work stoppages have occurred in some firms and enterprises in relation to demands for higher pay, and also in relation to demands concerning work norms, organization and consumer supplies. A partial disruption of municipal transport in Warsaw took place on Wednesday, and on Thursday stoppages making normal work difficult occurred in the light industry enterprises in Aleksandrow Lodzki, Teofilow and at departments of the Gdansk shipyard. Here is Jerzy Ambroziewicz:

[Ambroziewicz] You will agree with me that news about strikes at the Warsaw transport enterprises, or any other enterprise in Poland, is not pleasant. Those reports demand personal and societal reflection. The first reflection: Demands have been made for higher wages and an improvement in living conditions. The concern about the rising cost of living is understandable, but everyone in Poland knows that the living standards cannot be raised by having the Bank Polski print more money. This would not solve the problems and tensions in the market.

As long as prices were stable and frozen, there was no need to create some sort of mechanism which, independently of wages, would level out and provide compensation for price fluctuations and the rising cost of living. At present, this is one topic for discussion in addition to a number of other matters concerning a more just division of national income, steps ensuring normal working conditions, just pay, improvement of the atmosphere in enterprises and the need for ordinary discussions with people using everyday language. There are many topics which we as a TV news bulletin should take up. But everybody who was not born yesterday, whose memory goes back several years, knows that demands can be put forward in conditions and atmospheres that vary, but to resolve problems successfully and to meet the demands, one needs an atmosphere of calm and of caring exclusively for better work results.

Some other way to provide an abundance of wealth for sharing has not yet been invented, not only by socialism but by humanity as a whole. At present we are all interested in what is going on in the fields, we are concentrating our attention on the harvest. Together with the gathering of small crops, hopes are rising for a more abundant national granary and for an improvement in supplies to stores. Let us imagine the following situation: Instead of gathering crops, there is a stoppage in harvest work. In such a case can we count on the improvement of supplies to stores in the autumn?

The second reflection: Work stoppages have been alarm signals indicating that something is wrong in the places they have occurred, either in the activity of individuals or in the functioning of institutions, including institutions of socialist democracy. The activity of individual units and institutions can and should be the object of criticism, and they should also be the object of control; but demands for criticism and improvement cannot blur the general picture of the country.

Poland is a socialist state. And in any image of socialism, even completely deformed by incompetence and human dishonesty, one should in every case be aware of the objectives we want to achieve, and ways which lead to these objectives.

At present one should be very keen in order to prevent our banner from passing into the hands of standard-bearers who have nothing to offer but to negate, under the slogan of improvement, everything we have achieved so far.

This summer has been a hot one for all of us. But it also is an occasion for demonstrating our civic attitude, our honesty with ourselves and our country, regardless of our job or profession. It is an occasion for demonstrating one's own views, one's own example, in turmoil or in stress, even for a short time, without the prompting of order and authority. In the realm of reason and [words indistinct] improvement depends on prudent actions by all of us. This is why I have taken the liberty to take up some of your time this evening, not as an editor of a television news bulletin, but as Jerzy Ambroziewicz, one of the many millions of citizens.

TRYBUNA LUDU SAYS CALM, STABILIZATION, NORMAL WORK 'VITAL'

LD150910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Here is part of a TRYBUNA LUDU commentary entitled "A Need for Public Reflection."

Our country is in the midst of a difficult economic situation. There is an acute need for public reflection and public imagination, for which there can only be one starting point--our country's interest. To simplify a complex and diverse situation, one can say that the program for bringing order to the economy, for alleviating stresses and disproportions, on which we have embarked and which is in its early stages of implementation, is being overtaken by income and social needs of many professional groups. Some of these needs will be met this year and others later. Discussion and controversy are taking place against the background of wage demands. In addition, demands are being made at all levels of earnings--low, middle and comparatively high--amounting in some cases to Z8,000, Z10,000 and more.

Clearly, it is easy to print zloty banknotes. The newspaper writes that we know from our own histry that it has sometimes been necessary to take suitcases full of money when out shopping for bread. But this is not the issue. The problem is how to limit the rise in the cost of living, how to achieve a proper relation between the level of wages and prices, output and productivity. The pace of restoring proper relations depends without doubt on these two latter factors. Their order is also clear: work and output first.

The need for basing earnings on the basic wage, and not on occasional bonuses and awards, is the main issue, the paper continues. The other equally important, and perhaps even more important issue, is market supply. The existing situation can be compared to the proverbial short bedcover. The question is how to divide nationally the available supplies of products and goods in the best possible way, given our present circumstances and possibilities.

Discussion is not being excluded, no matter how acrid. Many issues need discussion and many problems are waiting to be taken up when conditions are right, and with a sense of responsibility. Nothing is more worrying than the silence of a halted factory, than the lifelessness of machines and installations which are standing still, silent, not making anything.

In this kind of atmosphere it is only possible to act as the occasion arises, whereas we need well thought out and the best possible actions, worked out in every detail. Time, therefore, and calm are vital, as are stabilization, normal work, mutual trust and responsibility.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON WORK STOPPAGES

LD150818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article entitled "Important and Very Important Issues," today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY comments on the PAP report about work stoppages which have been occurring at some workplaces in the past few days. The newspaper writes:

Demands are being made for high wages. But it is an illusion to think that it is possible to add money to what is being earned today with impunity when the issue is looked at from the economic and social viewpoint and from the viewpoint of each and every citizen. Many prudent people who understand the cruel economic trap which lies beneath this mechanical increase in wages know the danger it contains for our economy and for the working people themselves. It is also understood by those who are stopping work; they know very well that it is not possible to give more to everybody, but they want more for themselves.

(?We must understand) the danger of chasing after the zloty, which only leads to a reduction of its real value, because after all a zloty is worth only as much as there is labor in goods we produce. If goods are not produced and services are not provided, and if work is not performed, work whose effect can be seen in the stores, no one will be happy with wage increases which satisfy nobody.

While talks are continuing, the author writes, and while serious arguments are being put by both sides, time is running out for workers who are not talking to managers and directors. This is reducing our joint national production and the goods available for distribution, which we share with those who have served their years of labor, with old age and other pensioners, and with growing children.

The most important issue now is to defend the living standard we have achieved and to create conditions which would help it to rise gradually and steadily. This most important issue can only be resolved by output, work, the creation of wealth and the proper functioning of services, including transportation.

This most important issue can be settled by improving the organization of labor and improving management efficiency, and by the consolidation of workers' self-government and the elimination of management mistakes. The issue we all face today is not one of money, but one of goods. No doubt this year's preharvest period, which seems to be going on forever, can be felt in market supplies, but shortages ought to be made up by the new crops, which promise to be quite good.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY concludes by reflecting: No plant or group of people faces issues which cannot be discussed or reviewed. However, work is the basic principle, and the foundation of the duties we have all undertaken.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON LUKASZEWICZ STATEMENT, STRIKES

AU141535 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The wave of strikes which has been shaking Poland for 6 weeks now is slowly calming down, although even the government does not expect that it will end soon. The strikes are exclusively social in character and there have been no reprisals against the strikers. Wages have been increased by 10-15 percent on the average.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the PZPR Politburo, particularly stressed the nonpolitical nature of the strikes, pointing out that no striker has submitted any kind of a political request. Lukaszewicz stressed that workers are striking for higher wages.

According to a report by the TANJUG correspondent in Warsaw, the strikers' behaviour shows some new features. Thus, for instance, the strikers are electing their own committees and bypassing the existing trade unions. Thus parallel workers organizations exist in some enterprises. There are no indications how this duality will be eliminated.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the PZPR Politburo, stated that anybody who thinks a system containing a free market economy will be introduced is mistaken. At the same time Lukaszewicz said that further experiments with workers' self-management are possible.

FINNISH CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON STRIKE CAUSES

LD141654 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The strike movement in Poland is continuing. The strike by the traffic department in Warsaw is in its 4th day. Negotiations are held about wage demands elsewhere too. In the Baltic coastal town of Gdansk, for example, the shipyard workers have threatened to go on strike. If it went ahead, the strike in Gdansk would involve 17,000 shipyard workers. Our correspondent Jarmo Jaaskelaeinen reports, however, that so far work is continuing at the Gdansk shipyards. However, talks between the workers and the shipyard management are still going on. Jarmo Jaaskelainen reports from Warsaw on the workers' demands during the strikes:

The longest period of open discontent so far is in progress in Poland. The strike wave is now in its 7th week. Hundreds of factories have been entirely or partly on strike throughout Poland. Tempers have been placated through wage increases. Billions of zloty have flowed into the market which are not covered by a corresponding amount of goods. Tempers have also been placated by deliveries of more meat products to the factories' meat kiosks. But these measures resemble firefighting--they have temporarily relieved tension, they are not sufficient to remedy the situation in the long run. What is the issue?

In the town of Lodz, for example, in a big cotton mill the women workers refused to buy the meat delivered to the mill's special shop. They demanded that the same meat should be available in ordinary shops. This is part of the answer. Nobody is starving in Poland, but the price an ordinary citizen has to pay in terms of time, in hours spent, to get food for the family, has increased to an excessive level. An hour in the shop is not like queuing at all, 2 or 3 hours is perhaps the norm. The housewife who finishes work at 1600 can start preparing dinner for the family at 2000. If food deliveries to shops were regular and if there were no shortages then the increases in food prices would not have caused strikes, but at most some grumbling.

Another example: The means of information and propaganda break from day to day about the necessity of increasing labor efficiency. Increasing labor efficiency is the only solution to Poland's economic problems, it is said. One should not conclude from this that the Polish worker is lazy. On the contrary, he works his fingers to the bone. But when the raw material does not arrive on time, when the subcontractors fail, when spare parts cannot be obtained, when there is a shortage of electricity, then the factory is at a standstill and production stops. When everything is working, 1 month's production target is achieved in 2 weeks. Work is done almost around the clock, overtime as much as possible. And somehow everything runs well. If there were no factors disrupting the normal rhythm of production, then the government's decision to change the work norm to cut out overtime would not have brought the workers out on strike, as happened in Mielec, Lublin, Staldwa Wola and elsewhere. The strikes have been calm, the workers have learned their lesson.

The authorities have not adopted a stand on the events so far. But the government is forced to move, something must be done. The situation is extremely difficult. The government's savings program submitted in the spring is necessary to improve the country's economy, but the program cannot be enforced unless tempers improve, unless trust can be increased. Settling the situation depends on whether the country's leadership realizes that mere money cannot be the remedy, nor can temporary improvements of the food supply.

WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES DISCUSS ECONOMY

LD141825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Sessions of Workers' Self-Government Conferences [KSR's] are being held in places of work throughout the country. It is being said during their debates that cutting the social costs of production is one of the most important ways to improve management efficiency in every industry and enterprise. Above all, it is a question of modernization of technical production resources, of improved organization of labor and cooperation in the thriftier use of energy, and also of raw and other materials which are costing more and more. It is at this time, when efforts are being made to rationalize imports, that the need for making goods of high quality and social usefulness is most felt.

Sessions of KSR's were held today at the Domena footwear factory and the pharmaceutical supplies enterprise in Poznan. Production results achieved in the first half of this year were reviewed during the sessions. Much attention was paid to organizational-technological improvements aimed at better productivity and full implementation of plans for the whole year.

HEAVY RAINFALLS HAMPER HARVESTING WORK

LD141246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Summary] After a sunny, dry spell, the weather has deteriorated in most parts of the country.

In the Wielkopolska region heavy rain interrupted the harvesting yesterday. The progress of harvesting work in this region is variable; in some parishes it has passed the half-way mark. In Poznan Voivodship cereals have been reaped on more than 35,000 hectares.

Thanks to favorable weather conditions, harvesting work is well advanced in the north-eastern regions of the country. In Lomza Voivodship the rape harvest has been completed; it is approaching its end in Suvalki Voivodship, and has passed the half-way mark in Bialystuk Voivodship. Harvesting of other cereals is also well advanced in that region. This is partially true of rye. In Lomza Voivodship cereals have been reaped on more than 50 percent of the acreage, in Bialystok Voivodship on about 25 percent, but in Suwalki Voivodship on only about 1 percent of the acreage. Unfortunately the weather is deteriorating in that region and it has started raining in some places already. Rain has interrupted the harvest also in the central-eastern region of the country. Before that, the rape harvest was completed in Rielsk Publeski and Chelm Voivodships only. The harvesting of rye has been completed in 90 percent of Bielsk Podlaski Voivodship, in nearly 80 percent of the Lublin and Chelm Voivodships, and in about 50 percent of Zamosc Vosvodship. The harvesting of other cereals in that region has also started.

The rain prevailing for the last few days in Katowice Voivodship has hampered the progress of harvests in the region. Grain moisture approaches 20 percent and the crop must be dried before storage, which causes a great deal of additional work. The rape harvest has been completed in more than 85 percent, and harvesting of rye in more than 30 percent of the voivodship.

In Czestochowa Voivodship the so called "small harvest" has been completed and more than 30 percent of other cereals have been reaped. In Bielsko-Biala Voivodship the "small harvest" is nearing its end, and the rye harvest is well advanced. This year's harvest is indeed very difficult since the wet soil conditions allow the use of harvesters and other heavy machines only in some places.

VISTULA WATER LEVEL REPORTED RISING AGAIN

LD142112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Recent heavy rains, which occured mainly in the south of the country, have caused the water level in the Vistula basin to rise again, including the Sola, Sawa, Raba, Dunajec and Wislok rivers. Rivers in the Upper Odra basin also rose. A flood alert was declared today in the part of Bielsko-Biala, Krakow urban and Kielce Voivodships where the Damienna River rose. In parts of Katowice Voivodship the flood alert has been put into effect, as well as in several parishes of Siedlce and Konin Voivodships. The flood alert has been maintained in four parishes on the Notec River in Gorzow Voivodship. Intensive work is in progress everywhere where damage has occured due to flooding and heavy rain. Additional credits and tax relief have been set up for farms which suffered flood damage.

SZCZECIN PARTY AUTHORITIES RESPOND TO GIEREK LETTER

AU141437 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Tomasz Jezioranski article: "Following Comrade Edward Gierek's Letter--People Decide Everything"]

[Summary] "We have treated the PZPR first secretary's letter, said Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship Committee, as a signal that once again has drawn attention to the weaknesses of our management, and as a party instruction that we should make more effective efforts to eliminate not only the weakness listed in the letter but all our weaknesses.

We will not be able to truly improve our efficiency if we pursue random activities. Our activities must be comprehensive, although we realize that we will not be able to achieve the same considerable progress at the same speed in every sector."

Let me cite some of the economic problems of the voivodship listed at the June session of socioeconomic aktivs: Although implementation of industrial and construction production plans is behind schedule, wage fund payments are ahead of pay and productivity schedules; almost 40 percent of the industrial enterprises are lagging in market deliveries, and over 50 percent in export deliveries; losses caused by bad quality products have increased; raw and other materials are used in excess of norms; the use of normal working time is deteriorating and overtime is increasing; while technological facilities increase, productivity decreases.

The voivodship committee adopted a general program for remedying the situation and set deadlines for control checks on implementation of the program. It is true that implementation of production plans is difficult mainly because of poor supplies of the necessary production materials, but given good will, the situation can be improved. For example, the Szczecin Construction Association, which has had difficulties with the cement supplies it needs, set about eliminating its own sins such as excessive consumption of cement, steel, iron and glass. It tightened consumption norms in plants and on building sites, tidied up storage management and made transport drivers strictly accountable for the materials hauled by them. These elementary measures have helped not only to eliminate excessive consumption of materials, but also to achieve important economies in material resources. It is true that the supply difficulties have not been solved, but they have been relieved. In addition, people now know that it is possible by themselves to make important improvements in the situation.

"In his letter to the voivodship committee's executive body, Comrade Edward Gierek wrote, among other things; We note with satisfaction that in Szczecin Voivodship the sale of quality products has increased (from 35 percent in 1978 to 37.7 percent in the first quarter of this year. Nevertheless, I am worried that within the same time, the incidence of defective products has increased (from 3.6 percent in 1978 to 6.1 percent this year), and that the share in production costs of losses caused by defects has also increased."

One enterprise whose products continue to exhibit poor quality is the Selfa electric heater enterprise, which blames the fact on the factories cooperating with it. For example, a number of such factories began producing some time ago electric parts previously bought abroad. Most of these parts are defective and have to be scrapped. A woman controller said: "It is a pity that so many parts are wasted, but what can I do? It is better to scrap them than to have customers reject our products. But since I am unable to check on everything, we still receive many complaints." The fact is, however, that the Selfa enterprise has made no real effort to induce the cooperating factories to improve their products and to find out why these products are defective. On the other hand, the Szczecin Zalom cable factory, which was receiving faulty copper rolled goods from the Orsk rolling plant, and thus wasted hundreds of tons of copper, established close technical cooperation with the plant to improve the quality of the rolled goods with the result that waste has been greatly reduced and large savings have been made on other metals.

"In his letter to the Szczecin Committee, Comrade Edward Gierek drew attention to insufficient progress in the export production plan for Szczecin industries, and repeated that 'implementation of the country's socioeconomic program closely depends on increases in export, the intensification of which should be a central concern.'"

In the first quarter of the year, the implementation of the Szczecin export plans was 7.5 percent behind schedule, and at the end of the second quarter it was 4.8 percent behind schedule, which means that the backlog is being eliminated slowly and with difficulty. One of the enterprises helping to eliminate that backlog is the Zalom cable factory, which has so far exported four times as many goods as last year and has earned extra hard currency, for which it has decided to buy machinery.

"At the Zalom working sessions everyone has agreed that a further improvement in the quality of products will be impossible unless the rhythm of production is improved. That rhythm depends to a great extent on the supply of materials and on other factors. For example, the Zalom enterprise's work force is too small to fulfill the plan on schedule and overtime is often necessary. But overtime not only upsets relations [relacje], but even hinders good quality. After all, long hours are not conducive to good performance."

"Having so analyzed the situation, the comrades in the Zalom enterprise decided that it was necessary to provide additional equipment for labor-intensive production. But instead of buying more modern machines, the capacity of which could not be fully exploited, they bought auxiliary equipment such as packers, binders and printing machines. They have saved some scores of thousands of working hours and have been able to improve the structure of manpower by committing a number of persons to real production work. It is true that the amount of machinery has increased, but so has productivity.

"Although similar problems exist at various factories and enterprises, different attitudes are manifested toward difficulties. Comrade K. Cypryniak, with whom I shared by observations gathered during my visits to Szczecin enterprises, said that I had seen no more and no less than life as it is. 'In some places things are better, in others they are worse. If there is no tension everyone finds it easy to work, but when difficulties appear, people begin to assume certain attitudes. And these attitudes mean a great deal. Perhaps they are even decisive at times...?'"

Edward Gierek concluded his letter to the Szczecin Committee by expressing the conviction that the voivodship's party organization would spare no efforts to ensure complete implementation of the planned tasks and increase management efficiency. The Szczecin Voivodship Committee is preparing a reply to that letter by successfully coping with difficulties, by making strenuous production efforts, by doing more than the rules call for and by displaying readiness to produce that extra ingenuity and energy needed.

BRIEFS

ODRA RIVER NAVIGATION--The Odra high water level has paralyzed inland navigation for the past 5 weeks, except for garbage scows on certain short sectors of the river. The first loaded motor barges sailed from Wroclaw for Szczecin on 8 August, but navigation is still impossible along the upper reaches of the Odra. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER GHALI

AU141552 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Aug 80

Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is on a visit in our country. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Muhammad Wajih Husni, Egyptian ambassador to Bucharest.

The guest extended a warm message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Romanian Government and all our people, as well as most cordial wishes on behalf of Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Expressing thanks for the message and wishes, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey friendly greetings to President Anwar as-Sadat as well as wishes for health and success in his overall activity and wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly Egyptian people.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed with satisfaction that relations between Romania and Egypt are experiencing a fruitful and multifaceted evolution, being based on the important decisions and measures established during the summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Cairo and on the friendship and understanding between the two heads of state. They also expressed the common desire to deepen and expand bilateral fruitful cooperation at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level and in the international arena. They pointed out that the sustained promotion of that cooperation is in keeping with the interests and progress of both countries and peoples and serves the general cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

The two sides also exchanged views on current aspects of international life, especially in connection with the latest developments of the Middle East situation and with the ways and means of achieving a just and lasting peace in that area.

On this occasion, too, the two sides stressed the need to resolve the Middle East situation and to establish a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, including from Arab Jerusalem, and to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including their right to create an independent Palestinian state, in which they will be able to organize their life freely and in keeping with their legitimate national aspirations, and that will lead to ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in that area.

They expressed concern for the unilateral actions taken by the Israeli Government in the occupied territories for implanting settlements in those territories, for the restrictive measures taken against the Palestinian population and for the recent arbitrary decision of declaring the entire city of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, actions that are at variance with the norms of international law and create new obstacles in the process of achieving peace in the Middle East.

Within this framework, the two sides stressed the importance of looking into the possibility of convening an international conference under the aegis of and with the active participation of the United Nations and with the participation of all sides concerned, so that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement can be reached in the Middle East.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the need for governments and political organizations, for all progressive forces and world public opinion to take sustained action to lessen tension in international life, to resume and continue the policy of detente, of peace and cooperation and respect for national independence, the policy of resolving conflicts between states and all complex problems confronting mankind by political means and to adopt tangible and efficient measures aimed at disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, at eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, at building a better and more just world and at the triumph of the peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICIALS DEPART 14 AUGUST

AU141916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Aug (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Republican Party of Italy led by Giovanni Spadolini, secretary-general, senator, that paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on Thursday afternoon. The delegation included Ennio Ceccarini, member of the RPI National Council, head of the international section, and Stefano Folli, member of the RPI National Council, head of the secretariat, director of OCCIDENTE review.

ROMANIAN FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU CONTINUES VISIT

Talks in Serbian Assembly

LD141446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--Paul Niculescu Mizil, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, vice premier, and minister of finance of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], held talks today in the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly with Krsta Avramovic, vice president of the Executive Council. Particular attention was devoted in the talks to the results achieved to date, and opportunities for greater participation of the Serbian economy in Yugoslav-Romanian economic cooperation.

It was assessed that in addition to the so far successful realization of cooperation between work organizations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and partners from Romania, there are still significant opportunities in individual sectors of the economy which have not been used. The need was pointed out for efforts by both sides for more rapid and broader expansion of long-term production cooperation, specialization and joint representation in third markets. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the successful cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania in joint utilization of the hydro-electric potential of the Danube.

Taking part in the talks were Petar Kostic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for finance; Istvan Berdal and Zoran Nastic, members of the Serbian Executive Council; and other republican officials. Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the SFRY, was also present at the talks.

Arrival in Slovenia

LD142154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--Romanian Communist Party Executive Political Committee member, Romanian Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Paul Niculescu Mizil arrived this evening on a two-day visit to the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Slovenia. Mizil will this evening in Ljubljana have talks with Slovenian Republican Executive Council Vice-President Joze Florjancic and Republican Finance Secretary Antun Slapermik.

The guest from Romania, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic, will tomorrow visit the Iskra-Telekomunikacije factory of Kranj. During the visit in Slovenia, Paul Niculescu Mizil will also meet with League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc and Yugoslav Executive Council Vice-President Zvone Dragan.

Meeting With Florjancic

LD142241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2054 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--Paul Niculescu Mizil, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this evening held talks in Ljubljana with Joze Florjancic, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council.

The talks, which primarily concerned the expansion of economic cooperation between Romania and Slovenia within the framework of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation, were attended by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Jernej Jan, chairman of the Slovene Republican Committee for International Cooperation; Marjan Oblak, assistant federal secretary for finance; and Dr Boris Zidacic, vice president of the Slovene Chamber of Economy.

MIJATOVIC MEETS WITH SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER CARILLO

LD141456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had a meeting today in Dubrovnik with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, who is spending a working holiday here. A luncheon held in the resort of Konavorski Dvori resort was attended by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, as well as by Majatovic and Carrillo.

DALJEVIC RECEIVES GUINEAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD142059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade 14 August (TANJUA)--Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today had a meeting with (Vansane Diana), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea. The Guinean politician is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

TANJUG VIEWS UPCOMING KARAMANLIS VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD141424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Athens, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--The development of the political situation in Europe in anticipation of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid and the present situation in the Balkans will likely be the main topics at the talks between Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest from September 3 to 6.

This is the first official visit to a Balkan country by President Karamanlis since he took the office of the head of state. It is underlined in Athens in this connection that Karamanlis, as back as when he was prime minister, launched the initiative for the opening of pan-Balkan multilateral cooperation, and that reaction to the initiative in individual countries of the region was different.

The new Greek Government, headed by Yeoryios Rallis, considers that the Balkans have chances to give an example of goodneighbourly cooperation among coastal countries on the basis of the Helsinki documents and thus contribute to the realization of detente in Europe.

Other important contacts between statesmen are also indicated in Athens. It was announced today that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay an official visit to Greece on September 16 and that a visit by Italian President Pertini can be expected in late September.

ADMIRAL MAMULA GREETS BORDER UNITS

LD141234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with 15 August, the Day of the Border Units of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the YPA, has sent the following greetings to men and officers of border units:

"Dear comrades:

"On the occasion of 15 August--the day of YPA Border Units--I send to you cordial greetings and comradely soldierly congratulations with the wish that you should continue as you have done up to now to carry out conscientiously and responsibly the tasks of guardians of the inviolability of the borders of our self-managing socialist community.

"You merit the recognition of all our working people and of us, your superiors, for the results attained over the past year. May you take as bright examples of lofty consciousness, bravery and courage in your further work and in the attainment of even more total successes those members of the Committee for National Defense of Yugoslavia immediately after the country's liberation, and those border guards in the most difficult postwar periods, who laid down their lives in settling accounts with the counterrevolutionary remnants of the routed enemy, and who then, standing firmly on the border as the first and most frontline guard guarantees the country's (?integrity), peace on the borders and the free creative activity of its working people and citizens.

"It is expected of you that you should continue to work further on your military and professional training, on sociopolitical education of your collectives, heightening of the moral and political unity of your units, and on developing all-round cooperation with the population living along the borders. Only thus can you fulfill in the future, too, tasks including the most complex and dangerous ones. Thus will you make your best contribution to fulfilling the sacred oath sworn to Comrade Tito, that we would ever follow his path and ensure that all our nations and nationalities may peacefully continue to build the cause which we began with him and under his leadership."

CROAT MEETING DISCUSSES MARKET SHORTAGES, WHEAT PURCHASES

AU141750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Zlatko Kuretic report]

[Text] A meeting was held in the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia under the chairmanship of Milan Rakas, member of the conference Presidium, attended by representatives of inspection and juridical organs, administrative organs charged with overseeing the markets, prices and supplies, and representatives of some business communities. They discussed market supplies for the people, as well as wheat purchases this year. Here is a report by Zlatko Kuretic, Zagreb Radio reporter:

This time again the shortages of some food products and the possibilities of supplying the market with sufficient quantities of these goods were discussed most.

Nevertheless, in contrast to some meetings that have been held to discuss similar problems, the meeting today heard some different views on the causes for the shortages of oil, sugar and even meat, not only those causes that may be called conventional and that ascribe all the blame to hoarding by citizens. It was said among other things that the market could be supplied with cooking oil regardless of the fact that bottles were in short supply if the retailers had remembered the time when oil was poured into bottles brought by the customers. Likewise it was strange that sugar supplies were insufficient, for there should have been more than enough considering the quantities of sugar delivered to the market.

The problem of meat is similar. Speaking about this, it should be mentioned that inspection organs present at the meeting pointed out that there is almost more meat under the counter than on it. The presence of the inspection services is making itself felt, for one of the participants at the meeting said that criminal charges have been filed against unscrupulous managers. These appear to be most numerous in the Split community of communes, where over 100 criminal charges have been filed recently. Considering the sipulated punishments for various economic offenses, the inspection service, the militia and the prosecutors should be busier. A representative of the Croat public prosecution said that not a single charge has been filed for violating the unified Yugoslav market and for violating the regulations on investments and foreign trade and also, there have been none for unfair competition.

The meeting further discussed the purchases of this year's wheat and reports were heard which, it may be said, are confusing. For instance, it was said that 95 percent of the wheat grown by private farmers in the Beli Manastir commune had been purchased, but only 3 to 4 percent in Orahovica. It is obvious that the organization of purchases has failed in this latter commune and in some others. As Milan Rakas said, it seems that many people did not fulfill their obligations. Concluding the session he stressed that we cannot all be blamed for certain omissions in the supply and provisions for the population and in the purchases of wheat and we cannot all be absolved of blame; it is necessary to point out quite concretely those who are to blame for the said difficulties.

FOOD SHORTAGES REPORTED IN LJUBLJANA

LD141452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 14 Aug 80

["Ljubljana: There's Enough Coffee, But Meat Is Short...."--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Aug--Food shops in the Slovene capital are still half empty, although those responsible for supplies in work organizations assert that the assortment of goods is satisfactory.

In the last few days, though, coffee has appeared on the counters (and not underneath them). What is more, one can buy several types of coffee--in unlimited quantities, at that--at Nama, whereas in many other food shops the quantity is limited to 200 grams per customer. The situation is, however, far from the same where edible oil is concerned, to say nothing of meat. In some of the shops of the Emona trading enterprise they say they get meat two or three times a week and that there is enough of it each day, but the empty refrigerators in the butchery sections speak to the contrary. The higher-quality and more sought-after types of preserved meat products such as cured neck of pork, budjola and ham, are still in short supply. This week Ljubljana citizens have been complaining in particular of a shortage of bread, the price of which was recently increased. What is more, some types of bread, such as black bread, are not to be found on sale.